

CINEMATOGRAH VAUDEVILLE.
and
THE FLOWER STREET
PIERBOTS
GRACE WILSON,
GRACE VYVEENE, MAY MAXWELL
CHAS. MacKAYE, R. H. STEPHENSON
IN AN AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.
ELECTRIC FANS THROUGHOUT THEATRE
SEE HAND BILLS.
Lessee and Manager: **R. H. STEPHENSON**
Hongkong, 13th May, 1911. [s577]

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DEATHS.

On April 13, at No. 2 Esplanade Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM CONQUEST HOWARTH, late The Buffs and West India Regiments, aged 62.

On May 7th, at Shanghai, CATHERINE CAROLINE, widow of the late H. E. GORE-BROOK.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 15TH, 1911.

The success which Japan is achieving in Korea is now being recognised and ungrudgingly acknowledged by men who have claim to pronounce an opinion on the subject. A recent traveller who has been touring in the country as a special correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reports that he found the country remarkably changed for the better since its annexation, and he bears testimony to the fact that Japan is treating the Koreans well. The discontent originally felt has been almost eradicated. No one acquainted with the nature of the work Japan has been doing in Korea can be in any doubt as to the great benefits which must accrue to the people of Korea from the new order of things which is gradually being introduced. It was a happy inspiration which suggested the publication of annual reports in English on the progress of these reforms in Korea. We have just received with the compliments of the Government General of Chosen, the third of this series, which brings the record of the work down to March 1910. Herein we get a very comprehensive review of the great work which is bringing order out of chaos in the administration, promoting economic development and generally laying

the foundations of peace, contentment, progress and prosperity in the country. A New Korea is in the making, and this task is one which has demanded, and will for many years continue to need, the highest qualities of statesmanship, inexhaustible patience and steady perseverance. What Japan had done for herself, she was endeavouring to do for Korea even before that country became part and parcel of the Japanese Empire. She has given to Korea or Chosen as it now called in the Japanese official publications—a brand new system of administration, and the government of the country is now being run upon modern lines. What an immense amount of work the overhauling of the government and the laws of a country like Korea involves can only be imagined by those who are not actually employed on the task, when we study these annual progress reports. We cannot attempt to give in this article any adequate idea of the scope of this work, but we may draw particular attention to what is being done in the way of economic development. Agriculture being the staple industry of the country, the Government has naturally devoted much attention to its improvement. One of the earliest steps taken after Japan's intervention in Korean affairs was to set up model farms and gardens and also seedling stations from which good seeds and superior seedlings and plants have been freely distributed. Agricultural tools or machines have also been distributed with a view to obtaining better results. Special efforts are being made to promote the silk industry by means of subsidies to "training associations" and by gifts of mulberry trees and silkworms' eggs, and a great step was given to this movement in 1909 by the enlistment of the active support of the lady who was then Queen of Korea. Cotton-growing is also being encouraged much in the same way. A table of statistics shows that the area under cultivation has increased in three years from 65 to 421 cho and the number of persons engaged on the plantations from 921 to 8,836. Efforts are being made to gradually bring under cultivation waste lands, which are stated to cover nearly 66 per cent. of the total arable area. Native industries, such as weaving, paper manufacture, matting and bamboo work are encouraged by subsidies to training associations, as in the case of the branches of

manner to encourage the use of improved nets and implements of Japanese manufacture. Technical schools have also been established, three being devoted to agricultural and three to commercial training. A section of the Report deals with Government undertakings which includes brick manufacturing, the salt industry, the Pyang-yang coal mine, iron mining and the important timber business on the Yalu and Tumen rivers. With regard to the salt industry it may be explained that the Government is engaged in this business with the object of developing an experiment they have successfully made in manufacturing salt by the process of evaporating brine under the heat of the sun, and it is suggested that if it were left to private enterprise, it would require many years to develop this profitable industry. This enumeration of a few of the things that are being done under the new régime in Korea will suffice to show that Japan is working on very sound lines in her new territory and laying the foundation of a good reputation in the world as a Colonising Power.

The English Mail of the 15th April was delivered in London on the 12th inst.

The total number of cases of plague in the Colony for the year down to noon on Saturday was 32.

Mr. H. W. Bird has been appointed a member of the Authorised Architects' Committee, vice Mr. A. Turner, resigned.

Mrs. Walter, wife of the late Mr. Walter, proprietor of The Times, London, is in Peking, and is on a trip round the world.

Mr. D. W. Craddock has been appointed an unofficial member of the Licensing Board during the absence on leave of Mr. Murray Stewart, or until further notice.

The appointment of Dr. J. W. Hartley to act as Assistant Medical Officer of Health during the absence on leave of Dr. Pearce, is gazetted.

An order made by the Governor-in-Council and published in the Gazette proclaims compressed oxygen and compressed acetylene to be dangerous goods.

According to the Northern Times, H. E. Jéme Tien-yow is now permanently attached to the Canton-Hankow Railway. He has severed his connection with the Peking-Kalgan Railway.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz returned to the Colony by the Empress of Japan last week end, and resumed duty at the Supreme Court this morning. Mr. F. A. Haselund will revert to his old position as first Magistrate.

Mr. E. B. Hallifax has been appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police and of the Fire Brigade until further notice.

A proclamation in the Gazette prohibits for a period of one year the exportation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, sulphur and saltpetre from the Colony, or the carriage of such articles coastwise within the Colony.

A Bill is before the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements to amend the law relating to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, as it is considered that the marriage law of the Colony should be amended so as to give the same validity to a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister when contracted in the Colony as the Imperial Act gives to such a marriage when contracted in the United Kingdom.

Before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistrate's Court on Saturday Chloé Exotie (floor Hoggarth charged a Chinese with having a quantity of prepared opium in his possession, and with selling opium to which a false trade description had been applied. On the first charge the defendant was fined \$50 or one month's imprisonment, and on the second he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Another disappointment was inflicted upon a large section of the community on Saturday by the non-arrival of The Pollux. The party were not on board the Delta as expected, but are travelling by the Sicilia which left Shanghai on Saturday. They will open on Wednesday night and continue until Saturday. We understand the bookings for Saturday were heavy and the disappointment in consequence was general.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court on Saturday Commander C. W. Bookwith fined the master of the licensed steam launch Po Cheong \$25 for carrying thirteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. The master of the number allowed by his licence. The master of the steam launch Sam Ching was fined \$15 for disregarding the rules. Five boatmen were fined \$5 each, and five others for a similar offence were each ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

Doubtless there are many old residents of Hongkong who will remember Lieut. Colonel W. C. Howarth, late of The Buffs and West India Regiment, and will be sorry to learn of his death which occurred on the 13th ult. at St. Leonards-on-Sea. He was with The Buffs as Captain and Major when the regiment was stationed here in the Eighties, and his daughter a few years ago married Mr. Harold Wilcox, formerly of Hongkong. Colonel Howarth, who had medals for the Zulu War and for Persia, had been in poor health for the past five or six months. He was buried at Hastings.

Mr. J. W. Hanson, who a few days before resigned his position as chief detective inspector, left for Hongkong on Saturday by the S. S. Dalrymple in recognition of his valuable service, extending to thirty-seven years, received a great send-off from his colleagues. A large number of the force, including Captain Lyons, Captain Superintendent of Police, assembled on Blake Pier to wish the retiring officer "bon voyage." Mr. Hanson has been in indifferent health for several months past, and his resignation and departure were made on medical advice.

THE SMALLPOX CRUSADE AT SINGAPORE.

A chauffeur employed by Mr. Peters, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was summoned by Chief Inspector Mayhew to the District Court on a charge of failing to report a case of smallpox. The patient, it was stated, was accused's wife, and while she was lying dangerously ill, accused being in daily contact with her, he was driving his employees. Accused's father was resident in the house at the time, and he was also summoned. Each man was fined \$75.

DEATH OF DR. B. S. RINGER.

Dr. Beverly Stewart Ringer has died at his residence at Stockbridge, Hants, aged 66. He was formerly medical officer at the Chinese Hospital and H. B. M. Consulate, and the Chinese L.M. Custodian, Amoy, China, and more recently held similar appointments at Canton. Dr. Ringer was the discoverer in Formosa of a parasite worm known as Distoma Ringeri. He was M.B.C.S. Eng. (1869) and L.S.A. Lond. (1870), and in 1891 took his M.D. degree at the University of Durham. The Times.

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

Dr. James Cantlie in a recent discussion said:—

The younger the age at which a man proceeds to the tropics the greater the risk of contracting disease. The chance of a youth of 18 to a man of 25 contracting disease are about 2 to 1, and to a man between 30 and 40 about 10 to 1. I never have any hesitation in recommending a healthy man of between 30 and 50 to proceed to the tropics to take up work there; but I do my best to dissuade any one under 21 from so. Every year of life over 21 lessens the chance of contracting illness, and a healthy man of 50 has a 50 per cent. better chance of combating the climatic effects and of remaining immune from disease than a youth under 20.

It is usually about two years after taking up residence in a warm country that effects of climate are manifested, and it depends upon soundness of mind and limb, and the strength of character of the individual what the future is to be. One of the most harmful influences upon the white man in the tropics is the want of proper rest and sleep at night. This may be induced by going to bed too soon after a heavy meal, restlessness due to heat, mosquitoes, or the closeness which results from the use of a mosquito net. Whatever the cause, want of proper rest at night is a sure provocation of ill-health and of inability to contract disease. In conclusion, the climate is laid down that alcohol is a curse in the tropics, as it is in Europe, while its effects on the economy are even more pronounced in a warm than in a temperate climate. The total abstainer has an enormous advantage in the tropics from the point of view of health; and everyone who tastes alcohol in any shape before the sun goes down is certainly injuring his health.

TELEGRAMS.

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(BUTHER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

AMERICAN MINISTER FOR WAR.

MR. DICKINSON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 14th.

It is telegraphed from Washington that Mr. Dickinson, Minister for War, has resigned. His successor is Mr. Stimson, who was recently a candidate for the governorship of New York.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

"PURE INVENTIONS."

LONDON, May 14th.

A St. Petersburg message states that a semi-official communiqué says that the rumours that the Russian and Japanese Governments were negotiating regarding a common or more active policy towards China are pure inventions. The Russian policy in the Far East is to maintain the status quo.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

INSURGENT SUCCESSSES.

LONDON, May 13th.

A telegram from New York states that the Mexican insurgents have proclaimed Juarez as the capital and have appointed a Provisional Government.

A diplomat from Mexico City has met the American Ambassador at the Embassy, and it has been decided to take concerted action to protect foreigners in case certain eventualities occur.

Insurgents by the rebels is important, because under the American interpretation of the Neutrality Laws arms and munitions can pass across the frontier to Juarez unhindered provided they are sent in a business way and not accompanied by armed men.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 13th.

A message from The Hague states that it is now certain that the International Opium Conference will not be held.

BRITISH AEROPLANE PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, many Cabinet Ministers, members of the Board of Admiralty and Army Council, and 200 members of Parliament witnessed comprehensive tests of aeroplanes at Hendon yesterday.

[FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."] CHINESE AND INDIAN TEAS.

LONDON, May 6th.

A special article appears in The Times financial supplement on the China's tea trade, based on an announcement in the Calcutta newspaper Englishman of March 17 that China proposes to prohibit the importation of tea from India, and also to reduce the export duty on its own native grown tea. The writer of the article says that it ought to be made clear to the Chinese authorities that the proposed prevention of the importation of Indian tea into China would injure us. The article sums up the position by giving the following conclusions from the careful study of all the conditions prevailing. In the first place, that China's tea may be wanted in future somewhat more, perhaps, than in recent years. Secondly, the Chinese export trade would only be helped to a small extent by the reduction of transit and other duties. Thirdly, anything approaching serious interference with the importation of our tea for their factories by our Russian friends will be over-ruled if their Ambassador is supported properly by the British Government.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 12th.

VIGILANT OFFICIALS.

The officials are taking great precautions in case a new outbreak, which is rumoured to take place to-morrow night, really occurs. The guards at the police stations have been strengthened, as well as those on duty at the different Yamen. The river is being patrolled by an extra number of boats and all suspicious-looking persons are being detained. If the rebels do attempt another rising they are likely to meet with a very warm reception. In the meantime the unsettled state that prevails in the City is making it very hard for trade. Even the streets are not so crowded as they usually are, while after dark they are practically deserted, as only business of the utmost importance will tempt a man out of doors after sunset, for not without reason do they fear arrest by police or military, who will go to any lengths to obtain a reward. The keepers of eating-houses, tea-houses and other public places are loud in their complaints, for their trade has been greatly disturbed. Whereas formerly of an evening these places were to be seen full of guests they are now practically empty.

GREAT FIND OF ARMS.

The police have made a great find of arms and ammunition on Honam Island and so great is the amount discovered that there is no doubt but what it is one of the revolutionary arsenal. About fifty yards away from the Ellis Kndoorie Honam College is a narrow street called Tak Luen Lane, and house number three therein was leased in the first month of the present Chinese year to a man named Tang, who was reported to be a human-hair broker. From time to time tales of hair were delivered at this house, but on the 24th ultimo (five days before the rising) Tang went away, saying he was going to a village in the Shun Tak District. He left a concubine to take care of the house. Tang has not yet returned, and for some reason or another one of the neighbours became suspicious and told the police that they ought to search the house. They did so, and at once turned their attention to the tales of hair, which, to their surprise, were found to contain a large number of guns, pistols, cartridges, bombs and revolutionary badges. There were 62 guns for the use of smokeless powder, 10 seven-chambered revolvers and thousands of rounds of ammunition. This great haul stimulated the police to make a still more diligent search, and their endeavours were rewarded by the discovery of 120 rifles hidden in a well at the back of the house. The unfortunate concubine was arrested, but she declares she knows nothing of the man's doings or where he is at present. The police attach the very greatest importance to this find, and it is now supposed that Honam, which has been regarded as fairly free from rebels, is in fact a hot-bed of them. A search is to be made on the island and repeated every five days. The inhabitants have been warned that the searchers will wear a distinctive badge, and unless the men are in possession of this the inhabitants are advised not to give entry.

PRAISING THE VICEROY.

It is said in official circles here that the Viceroy has been greatly eulogised by members of the Grand Council. After the revolt had occurred the Viceroy, in accordance with a quaint custom, asked to be severely punished, although it is well known to everyone that it was owing to his foresight and energy that the rising was so easily suppressed. The matter was discussed in the Grand Council, and it was then said that as His Excellency had been such a short time in Canton no blame could be given to him because of the rebellion, but that he should rather be praised for his promptness in putting it down. The Viceroy's good work in abolishing licensed gambling was also alluded to in terms of the highest praise. While talking to a prominent native gentleman yesterday he mentioned that it is the general opinion that before very long the Viceroy will be promoted to a more responsible post in the North.

EMPTY HOUSES.

There are now in this city an astonishing number of empty houses, the owners thereof having fled to Hongkong, Macao and other places to avoid the recent troubles. It is feared by the Taoist of Police that rebels, and had characters may try to take refuge in these houses, so he has given orders that every empty house is to be sealed up. The Taoist has also taken the opportunity of making a little money for the police force on this business, for no person is to be allowed to return to a sealed house unless he pays a sum of money as a kind of fine for having left the city. As I reported some days ago, the officials are feeling very sore about the large number of people who fled as soon as the trouble broke out, for they seem to take this action in the light of a vote of "no confidence."

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS.

Some days ago I reported that four hundred time-expired men of the newly-trained troops had taken their discharge. The authorities made some efforts to get the men to re-enlist, but with-out much success, for it appears, judging from the number of desertions that are from time to time reported, that the average Kwong Tung native does not greatly relish the discipline that is imposed in barracks. These were also invited to join the police force, where there are many vacancies, but only a very small number only three took advantage of the offer.

ARRESTING SUSPECTS.

In spite of the Viceroy's orders to the contrary, lawless men are still having a bad time of it. Yesterday a detective saw two lawless fellows enter the train at Shuk Lung and immediately arrested them. According to his satisfaction the questions put to them, so they were taken to the Taoist of Police's Yamen when the train arrived. There is now a mild reaction in favour of the lawless ones, and the detectives (who are a most cordially detested body) are blamed for paying all their attention to this class.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE.

We have received the following for publication:—

Committee Room, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 13th May, 1911.

DEAR MESSRS. BRINDLEY & CO.—Please accept from myself, and the General Committee, best thanks for your generous subscription to the Coronation Celebrations Fund from the Banque de l'Indo China. The Foreign Community is making common cause with the subjects of the King; and in your case we gladly realise that the cordial intent of your donation fits in entirely with the "entente cordiale" between our two nations. Believe me, very sincerely yours,

(Sd.) F. T. PROGOTT, Chairman.

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Lo Wa Kian	5
Wong Lin Hop	5
Tam Tak Pui	5
Mak Nam Woon	5
Lam Ngam Cheun	5
Chu Tze Sang	5
Ip Chuen Lam	5
Ho Kai Shing	5
F. H. Wyrill	5

CORONATION DERBY.

WILL IT BE WON BY A FOREIGN-BRED HORSE?

For the first time since the Derby was instituted in 1780 a foreign-bred and foreign-trained colt has been made favourite without ever having raced in any country, says the London Daily Express of April 21st.

In the betting in the London market yesterday Mr. Edmond Blanc's three-year-old chestnut Sheldahl was in greater request at 7 to 1 against than the co-favourites, King William, who is owned by the Earl of Darby, and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Pictet.

Throughout the winter months there was considerable talk of M. Blanc, who out of his Monte Carlo fortune can afford to own the most extensive breeding establishment and racing stable in France—being able at last to realise his ambition and lead in the winner of the greatest race of the world.

But the means to that end was to be the undefeated Lord Burgoyne, a colt sired by the late King's Derby winner Perseus.

In fact, Lord Burgoyne was as well backed as any of his English rivals.

Suddenly, however, Sheldahl was introduced last Tuesday at 100 to 6 against. Racing men began to ask each other, "Who is this dark horse?" When he was discovered to be a stable companion of Lord Burgoyne, and was known to have never run, many laughed.

When, however, on Wednesday night he was backed down to 5 to 1, and when yesterday more thousands were invested on his chance at a shorter rate of odds, a sensational state of affairs was reached.

Sheldahl is of English origin; in fact, had not M. Blanc bought him dam Sheldahl, the colt would have been foaled in this country. A supporter of Sheldahl said to an Express representative: "Do not be surprised if Sheldahl shows his ability on a racetrack at Epsom on May 31, starts at 5 to 4 against, and romps home! Common sense says the Two Thousand Guineas on his first appearance, and Merry Hampton had not run before he won the Derby for Mr. Abington in 1887. When, earlier in the year, I saw Sheldahl at Demian's training establishment at Le Foulleuse, I thought he was the most imposing colt I had seen since M. Blanc owned the famous Flying For horses—Jardy and Val d'Or."

M. Blanc has made many attempts to win the Derby, but luck has been against him. Despite having been coughing, his colt, Jardy gave Cicero a great race in 1905. Zinfandel, the sire of Sheldahl, was not eligible, owing to the death of his owner, Colonel McCalmont, for the classic events of his year, but he won the Ascot Gold Cup in 1905.

The fact that such good class English horses as Seaforth, Hushroom, and St. Nel are not in the Derby, and that Pictet and Prince Sam have already been beaten this year, makes the menace from France very serious. M. Blanc's present plans are to let Lord Burgoyne run in most of the earlier French events, so there is every prospect of Sheldahl remaining a mystery horse. There could be no more remarkable scene in racing than an unknown horse carrying a foreigner's colours to victory in Coronation year.

THE MAN WHO MADE FOOTBALL.

Lord Kinnaird, who presented the Football Association Cup at the Crystal Palace recently, has been aptly described as "the man who made football." While at Cambridge he took a leading part in the movement, which ultimately established the Association game, and for forty-two years he has been connected with the committee of the Football Association. During his active football career he played in no fewer than nine F.A. Cup finals, being on the winning side on five occasions.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The weather in Hongkong has provoked more language than usual this past week. The rain, though necessary, is not always appreciated in town because of the discomfort it brings and the nicely-pressed, clothes that it spoils, but the disagreeable conditions down below are nothing to those which have prevailed at the Peak. "Enough to drive one to suicide" is the pronouncement of more than one victim, but as no such contingencies have been reported it may be assumed that the unfortunate ones are buoyed up with the hope of better days. The Water Authority at any rate is not worrying now. The fears of a month ago have been washed away.

Hongkong is getting accustomed to the sight of the submarines in our waters. They are seen in the harbour fairly often, and arouse more interest than any other craft belonging to our defenses. And well they should. These little ships and their plucky crews have created a world's record. America accomplished a naval feat when her "white fleet" of battleships sailed round the world, but that performance is eclipsed by the daring voyage of 9,000 miles successfully undertaken by these small but deadly boats. So great is the faith in submarines cherished by the British authorities that I have heard it said that this trio of small craft constitutes the real defense of Hongkong.

China is not the only place where queer things happen. Hongkong can make a good showing in that way itself. Look, for instance, at the Supreme Court the other day being asked to decide a question arising out of a will on a law made in the time of Charles the Second. Fancy a seventeenth century lawmaker of England deciding what should be done by twentieth century Chinese in Hongkong. It is too absurd for anything.

The census of Hongkong is to be taken next Saturday. I hope the papers which have to be filled in will not provide so many problems as seemed to be experienced at Home last month, when the head of the house in quite a number of families found himself at a loss how to write the various biographies required by the authorities. I suppose our ladies will resort to the usual subterfuges in order to keep the record of their ages as secret as possible. They would not be modern women if they didn't.

If the Coronation did nothing more than to draw the various units of the Empire closer together and to emphasize their common interests it would accomplish much, but when it arouses a friendly interest in the other nations of the earth we realise how great is the progress which the world has made towards the dream of brotherhood of man. In no place is this more apparent than in Hongkong, where the Germans, French, Chinese, Japanese and other sections of the community have by liberal donations and in other ways shown their interest in the forthcoming historic event. They have, in the next words of Sir Francis Pigott, given another manifestation "of that great good feeling which blends and binds into a friendly whole the many nationalities which go to make our little British Colony."

I was reminded a few days ago on reading that the House of Commons had passed the second reading of a Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women householders that as long ago as 1870 a French satirist, pointing to the repeated plebiscites and to the growing want of faith in anything but votes said that we seemed to be rapidly approaching the time when the only prayer of man and woman would be "Give us this day our daily vote."

Samuel Smiles, on the subject of the enfranchisement of women, wrote with his usual directness. He stated in his famous work on "Character": "There is, however, one special department of woman's work demanding the earnest attention of all true female reformers, though it is, one which has hitherto been unaccountably neglected. We mean the better economising and preparation of human food, the waste of which at present, for want of the most ordinary culinary knowledge, is little short of scandalous. If that man is to be regarded as a benefactor of his species who makes two stalks of corn to grow where only one grow before, not less is she to be regarded as a public benefactor who economises and turns to the best practical account the food-products of human skill and labour. The improved use of even our existing supply would be equivalent to an immediate extension of the cultivable acreage of our country—not to speak of the increase in health, economy, and domestic comfort. Were our female reformers only to turn their energies in this direction with effect, they would earn the gratitude of all households, and be esteemed as among the greatest of practical philanthropists."

ROBERTSON RANDOM.

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMERS.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, left Liverpool last month for Canada on board the *Empress of Ireland*. Sir Thomas stated before leaving that he had discussed with officials of the Company the building of two extra steamers for the Pacific trade. The orders would be placed shortly, and the vessels would have a speed of 18 knots, and would be three times as large as the present Pacific steamers. The new vessels for the Atlantic trade were still under consideration; they would be faster and larger than the boats at present on the Atlantic service.

THE PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

The following communiqué has been issued by the Waiwupu:

The opening ceremony of the International Plague Conference took place in Mukden on April 3rd and the closing ceremonies were performed on April 28th. The original intention of the Government in the organization of the conference and in extending an invitation to scientists from the different countries represented to participate in the work of the conference was to obtain further information regarding epidemics of pneumonic plague, which would be of value, both to this Empire and to the world at large. The work of the conference was divided into two sections, (1) epidemiology, and (2) bacteriology and pathology. In all twenty-three sessions were held. The original programme, which was most comprehensive in outline, and which covered practically every point in connection with the investigation of the epidemic of pneumonic plague, was fully carried out.

During the last week of the sessions the time was devoted to the framing of the provisional conclusions and of recommendations. These conclusions and recommendations will be published with the final Report, of which they are a part.

Among the more important conclusions and resolutions of the conference, the following are mentioned: The disease spread by direct infection from man to man, and, whatever may have been its primary origin, there is no evidence that a concurrent epidemic in rodents played any part in its general dissemination. From Russian medical sources it has been reported that an epidemic disease exists among Turbans and that it is not unlikely that this disease is plague; but that it is plague has never yet been proved bacteriologically, and this question needs further study.

The chief factor in the decline of the epidemic has probably been the preventive measures which were enforced either in accordance with scientific methods or by the efforts of the people to protect themselves. The decline has not been due to any loss of virulence of the bacillus.

Infection was introduced into towns and villages by persons actually suffering from plague, or by those in the incubation stage of the disease. There has been no positive epidemiological evidence to show that the disease has been spread by clothing, merchandise, or other inanimate objects.

The epidemic has been almost without exception one of primary pneumonic plague. The incubation period varies as a rule from two to five days. A rise in temperature and an increased pulse rate are usually the earliest symptoms observable, but a diagnosis cannot be made until the organisms are recognized in the sputum or the sputum has become characteristically blood-stained. An accurate diagnosis can be made only by a bacteriological examination of the sputum with the view of excluding pneumonic infection, due to other micro-organisms. Since the evidence points to the conclusion that in the epidemic all the cases became septicaemic, an examination of the blood microscopically or culturally may be a valuable aid in diagnosis. The physical signs of lung involvement are too indefinite and appear too late in the course of the disease to be of diagnostic value, and even in cases in which the condition of the patient is grave they may be very slight.

The fatality of the disease during the past epidemic has been extremely high, scarcely any cases of recovery having been reported. The general experience has been that no method of treatment has been of any avail in saving life, but the serum treatment seems in a few instances to have prolonged the duration of the illness.

The strain of bacillus isolated during the past epidemic has differed in no essential respect from strains of the *Bacillus pestis* previously isolated from other sources. So far as can be ascertained the only infective agent in the epidemic has been the sputum of the plague patient. In the majority of the cases the disease has been contracted by the inhalation of plague bacilli in droplets of sputum (so small as to be visible only by the microscope), causing infection of the lower portion of the trachea and bronchi. In the case of inhalation the risk to the person exposed bears a direct relation to his proximity to the patient and the duration of exposure.

In view of the special danger of infection by inhalation that has been manifested during the past epidemic, masks and goggles should be worn by all those who come in contact with cases of the disease or suspected cases. The best form of mask is a simple three-fold gauze and cotton wool pad, which should be destroyed or disinfected after each exposure to infection.

The statistics which have been collected during the past epidemic did not allow of any definite conclusion about the value of active prophylactic inoculation against plague pneumonia, although it was argued that some degree of protection is conferred against bubonic plague by the use of vaccines. It was recommended that further experiments be made on animals in reference to securing immunity against pneumonic plague infection.

A number of resolutions relating to the question of sanitation and disinfection were also presented.

A joint railway medical board for quarantine and sanitary purposes only, having a central office, should be formed by the railway companies concerned to frame regulations for the control of traffic in time of epidemic prevalence of plague. Recommendations are also made in relation to uniform quarantine regulations in ports.

To facilitate the control of cattle traffic by land and sea inducement should be offered to travelling coolies to journey by rail and by

recognized steamer lines, and the regulations devised should be such as to combine the maximum efficacy in respect of controlling the spread of the disease with the minimum restriction of travel. The evidence before the conference was to the effect that it is unnecessary and undesirable in respect to pneumonic plague, to restrict that transit of goods (other than personal baggage) and of mail. Should there be evidence at any subsequent time of an epidemic in rats, it would become necessary to take measures to destroy these animals.

The services of the Imperial Commissioner Sao Ke Ah-fong have been greatly appreciated. He has outlined the principles to be followed at the conference in his opening address to that body and in other ways directed its care. The Government also appreciates the fact that the period of the epidemic was short and acknowledges the assistance of both foreign and Chinese doctors who volunteered their services for the purposes of combating the epidemic.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. Hamilton Benn (Greenwich, Opp.), on behalf of Mr. Aitken (Aberdeen-under, Lib. Opp.), asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies at whose instance was Article 27 introduced into the Anglo-Japanese Treaty; and whether any precedent existed for an extension of the treaty, especially in the case of the permission for a Colony having once adhered, to withdraw without the denunciation of the treaty.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (Glasgow, St. Bellox, Min.), who replied, said:—The provisions of Article 7 are in a form which has been adopted in recent cases of commercial treaties. Precedents will be found in the Anglo-Burmese Treaty of 1905 and the Anglo-Siam Treaty of 1907.

Mr. Hamilton Benn asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Clause 8 of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, providing that certain articles, the produce or manufacture of Japan, should be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom, would prevent the United Kingdom from imposing such duties for revenue purposes within 18 months from the date of the treaty and thereafter, until the required six months' notice of the abrogation of the clause had expired; whether there was any precedent for the restriction of the fiscal freedom of the United Kingdom; whether he consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the desirability of including the clause in the treaty; and at whose instance this stipulation was adopted.

Mr. McKinnon Wood—As regards the first part of the question, the United Kingdom would be unable, under Article 8 of the treaty, to impose duties on the articles mentioned in Part II. of the schedule annexed to the treaty, until after July 17, 1914, the date on which the treaty comes into force. After that date it becomes a question of negotiation with the Japanese Government. If they gave their assent duties might be imposed forthwith, but in the event of their refusal at least another twelve months would have to expire before duties could be imposed on the articles above mentioned. There is no recent precedent for such an arrangement, but great care has been taken to preserve the fiscal freedom of the rest of the question I have nothing to add to the answer I gave to the hon. member for Christchurch on April 11 last.

Mr. Hamilton Benn (for Mr. Aitken) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether a dominion colony, or possession of the United Kingdom adhering to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, under Article 27 of that treaty, must adhere to the tariff schedules in that treaty; whether they must submit the goods enumerated in Part II. of the schedule specified in Part II. of that schedule free of duty, since Article 8 is specifically confined to the United Kingdom. No notification has as yet been received of the intention of any dominion, colony, or possession to adhere to the treaty.

Mr. Goulding (Worcester, Opp.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Governments of his Majesty's Dominions were informed of the negotiations which were taking place for the conclusion of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan; whether the responsible Government of any such dominion was consulted as to the provisions of the treaty or the schedules to that treaty; and, if so, what was the character of such representations, and what suggestions were made by such dominion.

Mr. McKinnon Wood—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The communications which passed between his Majesty's Government and the Dominions Governments during the course of the negotiations were necessarily confidential, and I can make no statement with regard to them.

THE SILVER MARKET.

We subjoin extracts from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s circular on the Indian Budget debate in Bombay. Sir G. Elphinstone Wilson announced the decision of the Government to universalise the 100 rupees Government note, as a consequence of the satisfactory result which ensued from making the 10 and 50 rupee notes legal tender throughout India last year. This step may still further diminish the demand for silver rupees, for it can fairly be assumed that the wider circulation of the 10 and 50 rupee notes will lead to a good deal to do with the silver rupee, notwithstanding the marked prosperity of India.

The news has been received from China by cable that the Imperial Government has signed the authorization of the loan for £10,000,000, in regard to which negotiations have been in progress for a considerable time. The loan has been announced as intended to provide for two diverse objects—namely, the establishment of a new railway, and, incidentally, the development of Manchuria. This loan marks an epoch in the history of China, for this sum is bound by the terms of the loan to be applied to the purposes specified in the agreement, and therefore it may be considered that the first stage of currency reform has actually been entered upon.

The centre of interest in silver continues to be China, for which country a considerable amount of speculative orders has been executed, and the market, both here and in India, has been firm in sympathy. The stock in Shanghai has reached the huge total of 282 lakhs of taels, or £35,000,000. The total of silver in the currency reserve in India is down 11 crores, but the outflow has decreased from 100 to 85 lacs a day. A shipment of £25,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

INTERPORT PRACTICE MATCH.
A second interport practice match was played on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday between teams captained by Messrs. Elborough and H. Hancock. The result was a win for Hancock's XI by 45 runs. For the winning team Pearce scored 31, Makin, 29 and E. Hancock 11. For the losers Elborough knocked together a useful 44 and Donnelly contributed 20. Scores and analyses follow:—

HONGKONG XI.			
	B.	M.	R.
Li G. A. Cooke, b. Taverne	4	1	0
C. E. Elborough, b. De Rome	44	1	0
G. E. Pearce, b. Taverne	3	1	0
Capt. G. E. Hancock, b. De Rome	2	1	0
Capt. Dempsey, b. De Rome	8	1	0
P. E. Donnelly, b. Taverne	20	1	0
D. E. Taverne, b. Hancock	11	1	0
M. E. O. Bird, b. Taverne	10	1	0
M. E. Harris, b. De Rome	9	1	0
H. J. Sanders, b. De Rome	4	1	0
T. F. Jacks, not out	2	1	0
Extras	3	1	0
Total	105		

Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Taverne	13	5	34
De Rome	14	1	41
Donnelly	6	2	20
Makin	8	0	7

HAWKCOCK'S.			
	B.	M.	R.
C. T. Hoss, b. Dempsey	3	1	0
W. H. Pearce, b. Hancock	11	1	0
De Rome, b. Hancock	11	1	0
Col. Hamilton, b. Hancock	10	1	0
H. E. Makin, b. Hancock	23	1	0
Capt. G. E. Hancock, b. Hancock	13	1	0
M. E. O. Bird, b. Hancock	1	1	0
M. Griffin, run out	0	1	0
Sutton, b. Hancock	12	1	0
Capt. Taverne, not out	25	1	0
Extras	2	1	0
Total	115		

Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Taverne	8	2	18
Dempsey	11	3	24
Donnelly	7	0	18
Garnett	5	0	19
Bird	0	0	35
Thursfield	3	1	11

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. KOWLOON.
This match played at Happy Valley resulted in a win for the home team by 73 points to 63.

TAIKOO v. POLICE.
This friendly match, played at Taikoo on Saturday, resulted in a win for the visitors by the narrow margin of four points. The scores were:—

POLICE.		
W. Cameron's rink	18	
W. Withers	22	
D. McHardy's	19	
W. Robertson's	26	
Total	85	

TAIKOO.		
W. Wetherston's rink	26	
R. Aitken's	20	
T. Scott's	10	
H. Dinneen's	19	
Total	81	

RUBBER COMPANIES.

Sungei Kapur Rubber.—Final dividend for 1910 of 30 per cent, making 55 per cent for the year, after reserving £5,000 to reserve fund, will leave about £4,800 to be carried forward.

Kuala Selangor.—This young rubber company did well in the past year, making a net profit of £10,775, and having only a small capital, it is able to pay a dividend of 30 per cent for the year, leaving nearly £20,000 to carry forward. In addition, an interim dividend of 20 per cent, in respect of the profits of the present year has also been declared. Including the adjoining Ponggan estate, which was purchased during the year, the total area is brought up to 1,953 acres, of which 1,470 acres are under rubber. Tapping commenced last May, and by the end of the year 40,271 lb. of rubber was secured, as against an estimate of 19,725 lb. The average net price obtained was 7s. 2½d. per lb., while the cost of production was 1s. 9½d. per lb., which amount is expected to be considerably reduced during the present year. Reference is made to the bright outlook, and the crop for 1911 is estimated at 195,000 lb., of which the larger part was sold forward at good prices.

Sungei Choh Estate Co. (Ltd.).—At the fourth annual held yesterday, the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the accounts covered the first year's working of the company since the estate emerged from the development stage. As stated in the prospectus, the cultivation of the land originally planted was subsequently allowed to lapse and was afterwards resumed by the former owners, so that in the oldest fields they had trees varying in age and size; yet it was from that area—about one-ninth of the total area planted—that they had obtained nearly the whole of the profits which enabled the board to recommend the distribution of a dividend of 20 per cent. The later plantings, which were now beginning to come into bearing, had been in regular cultivation from the start, and the directors had every confidence that they would in due time give satisfactory yields. The official estimates for 1911, which were framed some little time ago, were based on a crop of 100,000 lb. of rubber. At the time these estimates reached the board they regarded them as drawn up on exceedingly safe lines, and they still anticipated that the crop for the year would exceed the estimates. The shareholders would, however, have learned from the figures which had been published for the first three months of the year that that was not the case. During the past year, however, the crop had been secured only 16.3 per cent. of that estimate, the set-back being due to abnormally dry weather, and in the circumstances exception could hardly be taken to the caution with which the estimate was framed. From a recent telegram they learned that the weather was now favourable, but the effect of the change could hardly be expected to be immediate, and they did not anticipate that the yield for the current year would be full one. During the past year, however, the crop had been secured only 16.3 per cent. of that estimate, the set-back being due to abnormally dry weather, and in the circumstances exception could hardly be taken to the caution with which the estimate was framed. From a recent telegram they learned that the weather was now favourable, but the effect of the change could hardly be expected to be immediate, and they did not anticipate that the yield for the current year would be full one.

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A SHANGHAI LADY'S DRESSES.

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai La Maison Parisienne has been suing C. H. Rutherford and Mrs. C. H. Rutherford for \$1,188.08 for goods supplied. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, and for the defendant, Mr. C. H. Rutherford, Mr. H. Wilkinson appeared. Mrs. C. H. Rutherford did not appear.

Mr. Wilkinson stated the grounds on which the defendant denied liability. These were: (1) No authority, expressed or implied; (2) that credit was given by plaintiff to Mrs. C. H. Rutherford, and (3) that the goods supplied were not necessary.

Mr. Douglas said his case was that the goods were supplied, in the ordinary course of business, to Mrs. C. H. Rutherford, wife of Mr. C. H. Rutherford, a man who was known to be in charge of a local hotel, and what credit was given was given to her only as a married woman and at a time when her husband and wife were living together in one establishment. As to the financial relations between husband and wife his client had no knowledge. Berthe Mary, directress of La Maison Parisienne since January of this year, said she was previously in the business in 1905, when she knew Mrs. Rutherford, who was a regular customer. Mrs. Rutherford has been married about six years, and before her marriage she was a customer, but only to a small extent. Witness spoke of her efforts to obtain payment first from Mrs. Rutherford and then from Mr. Rutherford. The latter wrote the following letter:—

"I have just received bills for clothing and luxuries supplied to my wife on credit amounting to nearly \$3,000, of which I notice your account amounts to \$1,188.08. These goods were supplied without my knowledge and without my sanction, and I am not responsible for any debts incurred in this manner as she was not acting as my lawfully acknowledged agent. As you are aware my wife had private means and paid for her goods without reference to me, and I am not legally responsible for any goods supplied on her credit."

In cross-examination, witness said she knew that Mr. Rutherford signed p.p. for his firm, but she did not know what salary he received. For October Mrs. Rutherford's account amounted to \$579, November \$772, December \$613 and January \$417—a total of \$2,381.

Mr. Wilkinson—Don't you think a lady who got clothes to the value of \$2,381 was pretty well set up for clothes in February? It would do for a touseau, would it not? (Laughter.) Witness—One month she bought less than another month; may be the next one she need not have so much.

Mr. Wilkinson—I should think there were many months when she need not have so much. His Lordship—Unfortunately she seemed to have needed more. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilkinson—Now isn't it true, that she being a handsome woman you told her you would let her have what she wanted?

Witness—She chose the very best thing, if she chose it.

Mr. Wilkinson—She was a handsome woman and did credit to the dresses. The things looked well upon her. Isn't that right?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—Did it ever occur to you that her husband must be a rich man?

Witness—No.

Mr. Wilkinson—(referring to one of the accounts)—Did you think Mr. Rutherford wanted her to have a pair of tights in January? (Laughter.)

Witness—Well, sir, those are ladies' tights, not gentlemen's tights. She wears them and not her husband. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Wilkinson—Now take the bill for February. How many evening dresses do you think Mrs. Rutherford had since she came from Home she had four in February.

Witness—She probably had five or six altogether.

Mr. Wilkinson—The price for one dress is about \$25 sterling.

Witness—Well, that is not much. (Laughter.) Witness, in further reply to Mr. Wilkinson, said she thought Mrs. Rutherford had had three or four costumes since October.

Mr. Wilkinson—Besides that there was a tea gown.

His Lordship—And that was quite cheap. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilkinson—The total for February was \$1,128. The bills were getting bigger, were they not?

Witness—They were.

Mr. Wilkinson—Have you many bills as large as that?

Witness—No.

Mr. Douglas (to witness)—A great many of the best dressed women in Shanghai don't buy their clothes in Shanghai, do they?

Witness—Oh, yes. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—Rather an invidious question, isn't it, Mr. Douglas? And not very complimentary to Madame Mary. (Renewed laughter.)

Witness said she considered five or six evening dresses in one winter a reasonable amount.

Mr. Wilkinson called the defendant, Colin Henry Rutherford, who said he was in receipt of a salary of \$500 a year. He married Mrs. Rutherford in 1904. She had substantial private means, amounting to about \$40,000, which she managed herself.

On her return from England in March last year she had over \$12,000 in current account at the Hongkong Bank. Witness had no communication with the plaintiff firm before March of this year, and he had no actual knowledge as to where his wife obtained her clothes.

Trouble has since arisen between witness and his wife, and the latter was not living at witness' house when the goods in question were supplied. He had never seen any of the goods mentioned in the account. His wife did not go to many local festivities during the winter, but occasionally went to the theatre or cinematograph. The rent of witness' house was \$15 35 per month. This was not the only claim which witness had resisted. His wife dressed in an ordinary way; she was eccentric and extravagant in her dresses.

Cross-examined—When they were married his wife was under age—three days off 21—and under the terms of her father's will she obtained the money at the age of 21. Of the \$10,000 \$2,800 was said to be invested in London, but witness never heard of any investment other than the fixed deposit at the Hongkong Bank.

His wife had appeared with witness at local functions as a well-dressed woman. In 1907 witness wrote to all the stores he knew his wife was dealing with, but he did not insert a notice in the papers, nor did he write to the plaintiff firm.

Mr. Douglas—Did your wife not go out quite a lot last year?—Yes, she did.

Mr. Douglas—And you were both going your own way, were you not?—We were going independently.

His Lordship—I suppose your wife had quite a number of different dresses?

Witness—Yes. I spoke to her on the subject several times, and she always told me she had her own money and would spend it in her own way.

His Lordship—Was that recently?

Witness—Last year. When she came out in March she promised me she would not get credit in Shanghai.

This was the case for the defence. The hearing was adjourned.

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CONCERNING STOWAWAYS.

We are a seafaring nation, and yet we have allowed the romance of the sea to disappear bit by bit until we find ourselves at the beginning of the twentieth century almost destitute of the romantic figure that roved the salt waters in happier earlier days.

Thus, we made short work of pirates when we caught them, and swung them up at the yardarm for all the world to see. Those were brave days, when Blake was chasing these gentlemen adventurers upon the high seas, and they were brave days, too, when Captain Kidd and his tatterdemalion rabble were holding their black flag in defiance of man and God.

But the pirates and the King's men have alike gone to their last rest, and may their souls find peace.

So much for the pirates, but what of Father Neptune? It would seem that his throne is sharing in the general shakiness of that of other monarchs, and he bids fair shortly to be deposed altogether. For my part I am not a lover of practical jokes, such as distinguishing his Court, and one wonders if his waning popularity is due to a more refined humor than that which flourished in the days "when Merry England was Merry England." Tar brush for shaving brush, tin-plate for razor, and a final docking—they were a robust company that enjoyed those rites.

Thanks to improved nautical charts, we are gradually decreasing the ranks of gaunt, wild-eyed human beings who sat on the lonely shore whispering and muttering to themselves until a passing merchantman, sighting a fluttering pennant, sent a boat's crew to bring the castaways aboard. "A sail!"—the cry of these unfortunate—echoes in one's heart for days after reading their tale of horrors and deprivations. I say deprivations advisedly, because it was not given to everyone to possess the inventive genius of the members of the Swiss Family Robinson, nor were others equally fortunate in breaking upon an island bearing a striking resemblance to the Stors.

Of all this vast company of seafold the stowaway alone has survived. To him, and to him only, can we look for romance and poetry. Yet it must not be thought that Time has passed him by without laying an industrious coat of paint over his features. The stowaway of to-day is vastly different to the stowaway of yesterday. At the mention of a stowaway there rises to one's mind's eye the vision of a frightened, white-faced little lad being hustled on deck, with one ear grasped by an infuriated mate. (That at all events is the picture that adorned the cover of a beloved song of nursery days, entitled "The Little Hero.") However it may be, the fact remains that a stowaway is neither necessarily little nor a hero. Frequently he finds his courage desert him when the vessel puts to sea in a gale, and he emerges from his hiding-place to entreat the skipper to put him ashore. His behaviour, you will notice, compares ill with that of Lord Ullin's daughter.

"I'll face the raging of the storm," cried that heroic damsel.

I once had the good fortune to sail in a liner commanded by a captain whose thrilling tales of stowaways filled the evenings with delight. He is quite accustomed to stowaways who complain of the food! And he once had on board a stowaway who threatened to write to the company on the subject, comparing the food unfavorably with that of other lines in which he had stowed away. Now to stow away is a punishable offense, and it would certainly have shown a nicer spirit had he overlooked the flaws in the cooking, seeing that the captain, on his part, had overlooked a little irregularity concerning the purchase of a ticket. But we live in an ungrateful world, and it would be unfair to look to stowaways for a quality noticeably absent in the possessors of state cabins and saloon tickets. Perhaps it is its rarity that makes gratitude all the more precious when found, and I venture to think the following story of a grateful stowaway is not without special interest.

Six hours after the good ship had left port the quartermaster reported to the captain that a woman stowaway had been found on board. The captain, being a chivalrous gentleman, and not wishing to be hard on the poor woman, sent a polite message to the effect that if she disembarked quietly at the next port he would not be looking for her. Two days later, in the early morning, the vessel moored alongside the wharf, and the captain, pacing up and down the deck, saw a drizzle-tailed, dishevelled figure clambering down the side. On reaching dry land the unhappy woman looked cautiously about her, and catching sight of the captain, blew him three fervent kisses before disappearing into the greyness of the dawn.

I should like to write down another story which has a woman as the chief character. To begin, then, I must explain that compulsory military service is in force in the Argentine, and when the inhabitants wish to evade the law they sometimes attempt to stow away, well knowing that all ships are watched to prevent this practice. In this particular case the ship had left Buenos Ayres 24 hours when a distressed lady forced her way up the captain's bridge. What arguments, what blandishments, or what force she had used to reach that sacred spot I can not say, but the captain was more than a little astonished at the intrusion of a petticoat. The lady wasted no time in beginning her explanations; the matter was quite simple and could be arranged instantly with the captain's help. She had, it appeared, packed a frock she was particularly anxious to wear that night in a trunk in the hold, and the baggage officer had refused to allow her to have her box up until the following day. Would the captain give her permission to have the trunk brought up immediately?

The captain was polite, but firm. The lady should have her box up the following afternoon, but not before. The lady coaxed: the captain was adamant. The lady raved: the captain was mute. Finally the lady knelt on the deck, and, bursting into tears, confessed that her husband was hidden in the box.

This put a different complexion on the matter, and orders were instantly given for the hatches to be taken off. The dutiful wife pointed out the box she desired, and it was duly hauled up bearing a conspicuous label, "This side up with care."

By this time the remainder of the passengers were gathered round to see the excitement, and as the box was unlocked the husband suddenly appeared, and made a low bow to the spectators. His next performance was less creditable, for he turned on his wife with the most ferocious imprecations, abusing her for not having gone to the captain sooner. She replied with great show of reason that she had purposely postponed going to the captain until they were too far out for him to put the ship back and hand the runaway to justice. Craft, thy name is Woman.

I have reserved to the last the stowaway in whose career I take the deepest interest. He is to other stowaways what Raffles and Arsene Lupin are to Bill Sikes—in other words, he is an artist.

It seems an absurdity to describe as a stowaway one who comes on board in the full glare of daylight with the openly avowed intention of meeting a friend. Unfortunately the friend has a mysterious habit of never traveling on any ship the stowaway meets. Our

friend expresses his disappointment, adding that since he is on board he will take the opportunity of looking over the ship. Strange to say, so deep is his interest that he fails to hear the warning bells, nor does the stentorian cry, "Any more for the shore," reach his ears. When he finally appears on deck, it is to find the land out of sight, and the ship going at full speed.

He reports himself to the captain, and enlists the sympathy of his fellow-passengers by resolutely making the best of his foolish mistake, until they are moved to land him clothes and all necessaries. During his short stay on board he makes himself so generally agreeable that a subscription is usually raised on his behalf, and when he leaves the ship at the next port, it is to the tune of "For he's a jolly good fellow." He lies in wait for the next ship travelling in his direction, when he enacts the same comedy, and thus by degrees reaches his destination.

With all my heart I wish him good luck, and hope he will long be an example and an honour to those penniless pilgrims or ticketless travellers—**ROSE HENRIKSEN HEATON**, in the *Evening Standard*.

FASHION AND FANCIES.

THE WASHING FROCK SEASON.

Delaine is much to the fore this year, and especially in a most successful series of bright flower patterns on very dark grounds. The darker the ground the better. An ideal delaine has a black ground, on which very bright flowers appear with a charmingly picturesque and old-world effect. Picture styles in every way are coming in again. Their only disadvantage is that they are designed for pretty girls; and some of us are not pretty, and some of us are not girls.

PREVALENT STYLES.

The Marie Antoinette fashions are in vogue, usually worn on that particular kind of simple gown which for some reason, which the average man cannot fathom, is only worn by rich women. The average man wonders why his wife does not adopt so simple and consequently so economical a mode. If he saw the bill for a well-made, thoroughly simple frock, he would probably feel simply grateful that she did not. When the cook makes a mistake she covers it up with a sauce, when the dressmaker is afraid of making one she puts on plenty of trimming. But this is a secret which will never be guessed by the average man, and he will go on considering that his wife dresses elaborately because she has a taste for expensive clothes. The Quaker style, another form of disastrously expensive simplicity, has us in its grip also, and with it comes that particularly becoming collar, the plain turned-down piece of fine lawn which droops in long and slender points on either side of the throat. This collar may be hem-stitched or very lightly embroidered, but it is a great mistake to have it made of Valenciennes Point, or jersey, or any other material. It is very essential that it shall keep the external appearance of simplicity. The Directors' idiom remains with us, and the Aiglon collar has once more returned, and appears on all kinds of loose coats and tight coats and even on some out-door dresses. The Oriental note is amazingly fashionable at the moment, but people who are planning to make their clothes last till Autumn should be careful of over-costuming. The Eastern note is a very real possibility of its dropping suddenly out. The one Chinese hat, being the newest, is likely to be one of the longest-lived of these Oriental notions.

THE SIDEWALK LADY.

A curious feature of fashions at the moment is the quaint way in which quite plain and simple frocks will suddenly burst out on the left side into a frill or a tassel or a bow or a drape, or, in fact, anything which will give an up-to-date note. Hat trimmings also are all at one side, and blouses display a strange disposition to turn back unexpectedly into large loops of a completely unbecoming material and color. Sometimes this is very effective, but frequently it is merely irritating.

THE TWO-POWER ALLIANCE.

This great controversial point of international politics has now entered into the region of sartorial matters, and a gown may be of two or more materials in about equal proportion. As a rule, both materials have a family likeness. They will, for instance, both be striped, one narrowly, and the other heavily, or both spotted. A very smart gown of white silk with small navy blue spots on it, and grey silk having large bronze-green discs scattered over it, is made in a way which is very effective, but very difficult to describe. The green and bronze on the whole forms the dress appearing on shoulders, and sleeves, and the foundation of the skirt. The white and blue wraps round it in a sort of pointed apron and breastplate combined, but every now and then it dives like a water-fowl through a seam, and only emerges again through another. A gown of this kind requires a most careful arrangement and a splendid dressmaker. The ordinary mortal who trusts it to "the clever little woman up the Terrace" will nearly always find that the two-fabric dress has rather a Monday-dinner appearance of having been concocted from remnants.

THE RETURN OF THE BOA.

The scarf has naturally led to the revival of the boa, and the latter has now reached a stage of real beauty. One used to associate the word with a kind of light and flexible bolster of feather. But feather dressing has now reached such a pitch of perfection that there is no longer the same monotony of effect. In particular those boas are beautiful which consist of very long fronds, not too tightly curled and falling from quite a small proportion of fastidious backbone. Those who adopt this fashion should remember that plain shoulders being now so much in vogue, a boa should never be a bo-constrictor; it should be worn well away from the face. If it is kept closely round the neck it will throw the whole body out of proportion. Of course, it is not so warm when it rests on the outer side of the shoulders, but then half woman's garments are designed simply for ornament, and almost forget that they took their origin in the idea of use. In the evening, moreover, a boa can quite well be worn in the fashion of a sling-over fur scarf; although it then obscures the line of neck, no hat is worn to render the distortion of proportion ridiculous, and a pretty face rises very charmingly out of a nest of feather.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

The difficulties of dressing children well are very great. For one thing they are most destructive; for a third, English children have always been dressed in a distinctive manner, and the fashions adopted by French and American mothers for their little daughters have invariably failed to please the English mother. We may be lamentably superstitious about our own clothes, but where the children are concerned we have definite notions, and consequently do not care to borrow new ideas from the other side of either the Herring Pond or the Silver Street. This year old-world flowered materials are being used very largely for children's frocks,

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

HOW IT MAY BE REMOVED.

"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in history."

These words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in China, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and devouring their hemoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the tropics to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces. What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalizing preparation to restore the quality of the blood and counter the general malnutrition of the body which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognized as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalizing tonic-flood science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casain, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-flood substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the hemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he becomes as well as he ever was before.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most marked manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, restore their health, and start growing again. Sanatogen's power in overcoming the disabilities produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the tropics, as well as by hundreds of laymen.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hagar Remount Depot, Bangalore, United Provinces, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lyne, Calcutta, writes: "I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fag, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—may, for the best, I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the Tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

In addition to curing the after-effects of Malaria, and thus putting the body in the best possible condition to withstand the diseases of the liver, kidneys, etc., which follow in its train, Sanatogen is the best known preventive of Malaria, as it maintains the body in the finest state of health, and, therefore, in the most advantageous position for throwing off the attacks of the Malarial germ.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on other of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent free, on application, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS," to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., HONGKONG, from whom also Sanatogen can be purchased. Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists.

[105-452]

and also old-world flowers appear on their hats. The Quaker style also makes its mark on dresses for young girls, and of course broderie Anglaise is the perennial stand-by for frocks, hats, and coats for the younger children. Little striped overalls are very useful and practical. They can be made quite pretty without impairing their hard-wearing qualities. A very pretty little overall has and has a striped bodice, and a mixture which is rather smart and does not soil easily, has a square-cut yoke and short sleeves, and a little vest and undersleeves of broderie appears to give daintiness to the frock. Nearly all outer garments for children now have belts, as it is recognized that those keep a frock or coat in place, but some very pretty little frocks are high-waisted, and the place of the belt is then taken by a silk cord.—X. AND Z. in the Globe.

Cutter Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"

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UNVARIED FOR OVER

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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

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Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

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SPARKLET SYPHON,



which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Stores.

PRICE:—\$2 Each.

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COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS,

THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. It is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equaled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

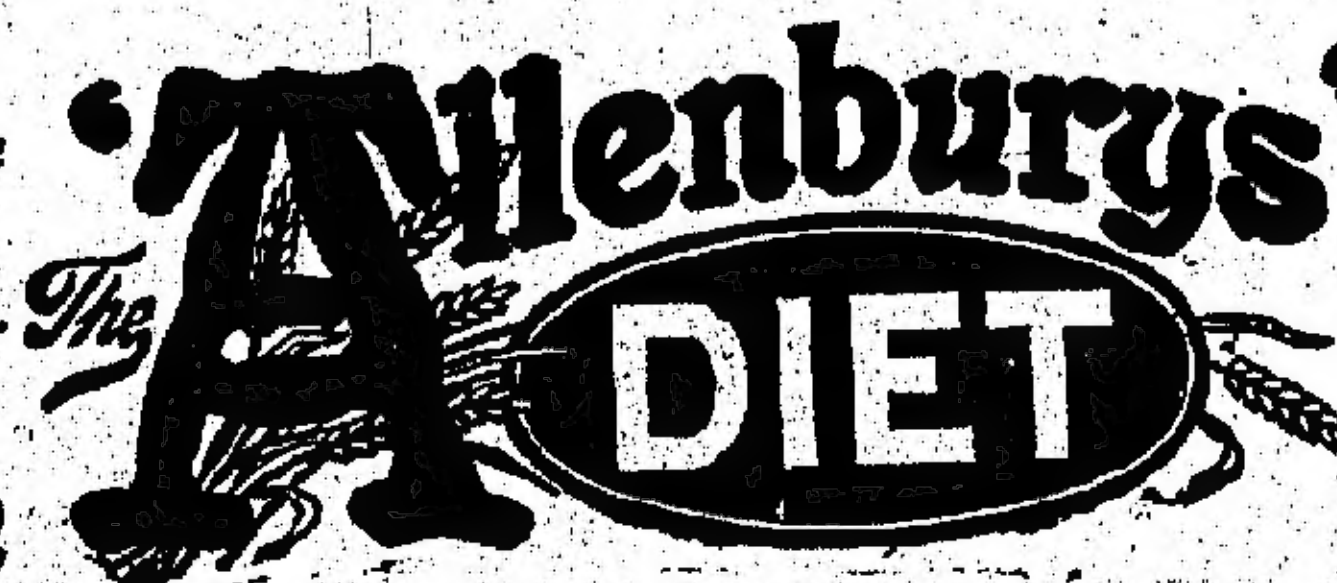
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Mental or Physical Fatigue.

When brain or body is weary the digestive powers are weakened and distaste for ordinary food is often experienced. Under such circumstances the Allenburys' Diet is especially valuable. It is pleasant to take, easily digested, assimilated, and speedily restorative. Thus it helps the system to recover tone and vigour.

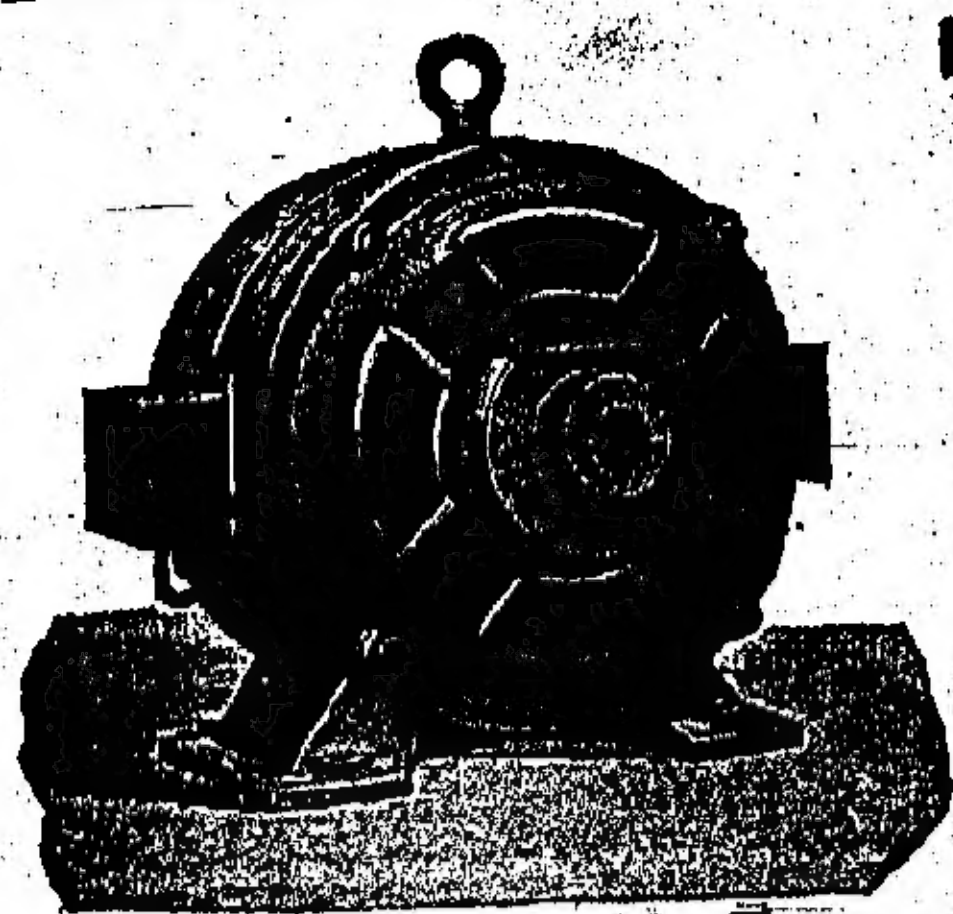
Made in a Minute
add
boiling water only.



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H O E H L

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

The *Gneissau*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 8.00 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 6 a.m.

The *Dorffinger*, with the German Mail of the 19th inst., left Singapore on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon	Seang Bee	Monday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Mauweng	Monday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Maeso	Sui Tai	Monday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.
Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Tacoma Maru	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Arratoon Apoor	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Maeso	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Michael Jensen	Tuesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Taming	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Haiman	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Luchow	Friday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
	Haitan	Friday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Yap, Angani, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshöhe, Matupi, Bafano, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 15th.
ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	100
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	100
Credit, at 4 months' sight	100
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	100
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	230
Credit, at 4 months' sight	234
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	186
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credit, at 60 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON KOBAY:	
On demand	89
ON MANILA:	
On demand	34
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	77
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	109
ON HAI PHONG:	
On demand	14
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	14
ON BANGKOK:	
On demand	14
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	110.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	157.00
BANK-SILVER, per oz.	24.1

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces
Chinese	10
Hongkong	20
Hongkong	10

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 15TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$143	all	\$89 7/8, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$9, buyers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.10, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Laon-Kung-Mow O. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 23.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$2 1/2, sales
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$74, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 80.
FOURICK & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19 1/2, sales
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$11 1/2.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$75.
Hongkong & Kowloon Hotel, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$185.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, buyers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$333	\$25	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$528, sellers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 157 1/2, x.d.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$190, buyers
LANDS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	all	\$93, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, sales
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	15,000	Fr. 250	all	\$700.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$230, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$1	all	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1 1/2	\$110, buyers
RAFFERTIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$99, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, sales
Hongkong, Canton & Maeso S.S. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$29 1/2, buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	65 1/2, bu. L'don.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000 def.	\$1	all	\$9.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$16.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,000	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3.10, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12 x div. buy.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300.
RUBBER.				
Para Rubber in London	Daily Wire			4/8 1/2 per lb. sellers
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1895	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE IDEAL LIGHT.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES

IT EFFECTS ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS in electric light bills.

IT BRINGS ELECTRIC LIGHT ABSOLUTELY THE CHEAPEST ILLUMINANT, and thus brings this mode of lighting within reach of all.

IT PAYS FOR ITSELF in about 150 hours on account of its great current-saving properties.

THE 17 WATT (app. 16 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP GIVES 20 MOVIES LIGHT FOR ONE PENNY.

THE 40 WATT (app. 32 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP GIVES 25 HOURS LIGHT for the consumption of one unit of current.

THE OSRAM LAMP has an average life of over 2,000 hours, and during the whole of that period its initial o.p. is practically undiminished.

IT CONSUMES only approximately 1 watt per Hefner candle-power as against 4 watts consumed by a carbon filament lamp.

SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" ON EVERY BULB.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES NOT

IT DOES NOT deteriorate in light even after 2,000 hours' burning.

IT DOES NOT, although its initial cost is more, PROVE AS EXPENSIVE AS AN ORDINARY CARBON LAMP, for it lasts 900 times as long, and consumes one-quarter the current ALL THE TIME.

IT DOES NOT require any special installing, burns in any position on any lighting circuit and fits existing lamp-holders.

THE OSRAM LAMP DOES NOT BLACKEN.

IT DOES NOT GET HOT. The OSRAM Lamp, although giving four times the light of a carbon lamp, does not generate heat to any extent. This, added to its other advantages, makes it the ideal lamp for private houses.

THE HIGH CANDLE-POWER LAMP DOES NOT take as much current as the Edison Arc Lamp, and is rapidly displacing this latter form of lighting, being cheaper in first cost and cheaper to maintain.

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TO-DAY

3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at Bonham Road, by Public Works Dept.
3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at 2, Caroline Hill Road, by Public Works Dept.

TO-MORROW

11 A.M.—Auction of Machinery and Electrical Goods, at Shumson, Canton, by Geo. F. Lamert.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 20th May—Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, 11.30 A.M.
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
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Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

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	April 26th.
Malwa New	\$2,200/2,250 per pint
Malwa Old	\$2,270/2,300 "
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Malwa V. Old	\$2,360/2,380 "
Portland fine quality	\$1,150 "
Portland extra fine	\$1,200 "
Patna New	\$2,350 per chest.
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